

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-S04-2200
202-S04-2195 FAX

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

18 February 1993

AM 10:00 CONVENE, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes:

21 January 1993

B. Dates of next meetings:

22 April 1993

20 May 1993

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. Government of the District of Columbia and the National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 18/Feb/93-1, Proposed new stadium. East Capitol Street and Anacostia River, northeast of existing RFK Stadium. (Previous: CFA 21/Jan/93-1.)

B. National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 18/Feb/93-2, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, West Potomac Park. Revisions to bronze relief sculpture, "The First Inaugural". (Previous: CFA 21/May/92-2.)

C. Department of the Treasury, U. S. Mint

1. CFA 18/Feb/93-3, World Cup Soccer Coin. Designs.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS continued, 18 February 1993

C. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Mint

2. CFA 18/Feb/93-4, World War II 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin. Designs.

D. American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 18/Feb/93-11, The Battle of Normandy Foundation. United States Memorial Garden, Caen, France. Design.

E. Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

CFA 18/Feb/93-5, Freedom Plaza. Proposed enhancements.

F. Arlington National Cemetery

CFA 18/Feb/93-6, Arlington, Virginia. Kennedy grave site. Underground utility vault.

G. Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. CFA 18/Feb/93-7, Fort Myer, Virginia. New commissary. Conceptual design.
2. CFA 18/Feb/93-8, Fort Myer, Virginia. New physical fitness center. Conceptual design.

H. General Services Administration

CFA 18/Feb/93-9, National Building Museum, 401 F Street, N.W. Proposal for modifications to lighting and landscape work. (Previous: CFA 21/Nov/91-3.)

II. SUBMISSION AND REVIEWS continued, 18 February 1993

I. Government of the District of Columbia

CFA 18/Feb/93-10, One Judiciary Square, corner of D and 4th Streets, N.W. Proposed outdoor day-care center. Conceptual design.

J. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Shipstead-Luce Act

- a. S.L. 93-48, Rock Creek Drive and Normanstone Drive. Conceptual design for three new houses.
- b. S.L. 92-103, 600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Watergate. Alterations to entrance and driveway. Conceptual design.
- c. Appendix I.

2. Old Georgetown Act

- a. O.G. 93-44, 3900 Reservoir Road, N.W. Georgetown Cogeneration Plant. Permit. (Previous: O.G. 92-109, CFA 29/Oct/92.)
- b. Appendix II.

K. National Capital Planning Commission

CFA 18/Feb/93-13, Monumental Core "Task Force" meeting at NCPC.

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 93-26	3000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Columbia Realty Venture	Alterations to building, plaza and canopies - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to building which include canopies, planters, barriers for sidewalk cafes, new sidewalk pavers, landscaping, iron railings and street furniture as shown in red-lined drawings received and dated February 1993. Recommend 10-foot width for canopies.

S.L. 93-35	601 2nd Street, N.E. John L. Covrembis Union Station Pizza & Deli	Signs - permit
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ACTION: Recommend AGAINST issuance of permit for three signs as proposed. Recommend further study for two signs, 2'-0" x 6'-0", over entrance doors, to display name of restaurant ONLY. Submit new application with detail drawings of signs when ready.

S.L. 93-43	6308 16th Street, N.W. Duplain R. Gant Residence	Replacement of wood trim and porch columns - permit
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ACTION: Recommend AGAINST issuance of permit for proposed alterations which are not appropriate to the character of this house and its setting. Recommend replacement in-kind: materials, size and detail.

S.L. 93-46 HPA. 93-163	1 Constitution Avenue, N.E. Reserve Officers Association Office building	Handicapped access ramp - permit
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ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed handicapped access ramp as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 16 February 1993.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 93-49	2148 O Street, N.W.	Handicapped
HPA. 93-182	2148 O Street Assoc. Ltd. Part.	access ramp and replacement of windows - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement of windows which are to match existing configuration of tri-partite windows. Applicant has agreed to install a handicapped access lift rather than a ramp at this location in coordination with the Historic Preservation Review Board. See supplemental drawings received and dated February 1993.

S.L. 93-50	441 4th Street, N.W. 441 4th Street Assoc. One Judiciary Square	Alterations to planters, railing & pay telephones - permit
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ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to building including new entrance doors, new railings around planters and new pay telephones on public space. Proposed work will match previously approved alterations. See previous Action (S.L. 93-7).

S.L. 93-52	807 15th Street, N.W.	Awnings
HPA. 93-188	SJG Properties Southern Building - Dalton Brody	- permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed awnings with 12 inch valances as shown in red-lined drawings.

OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 92-147	1637 34th Street, N.W.	Addition -
HPA. 92-585	Sammi Geadah	revised concept

ACTION: No objection to revised concept for alterations and rear addition. Recommend wood siding for new rear dormer. Suggest further alignment of rear facade elements and the addition of a transom light between the terrace door and second floor balcony. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 93-3	1069 31st Street, N.W.	Alterations to
HPA. 93-6	Melben Inc.	street front
	Paper Moon Restaurant	- permit

ACTION: Recommend AGAINST issuance of permit for alterations to street front as submitted. Proposed alterations are inappropriate to the character of the historic district and this building in particular.

O.G. 93-31	3227 N Street, N.W.	Rear addition -
HPA. 93-127	Cynthia Reed	revised concept
	Residence	

ACTION: No objection to revised concept for rear addition. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 93-38	1238 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.	Alterations to
HPA. 93-160	MVF Associates	store front -
	Country Road Clothing Store	conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for alterations to store front elevations. Submit working drawings (with separate sign application) for review when ready.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 93-39 HPA. 93-161	3350 M Street, N.W. Embassy of Ukraine	Flagpole and plaques - conceptual
ACTION: Returned without Action. Case superseded by case no. O.G. 93-47.		
O.G. 93-40 HPA. 93-165	1808 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Germar Properties Collins Hospital for Animals	Rear areaway - revised permit design - permit
ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for revision to approved permit design which requires a basement window and window well at the rear of the structure.		
O.G. 93-41 HPA. 93-170	1227 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Stuart Lyddane Rodeo Cantina Restaurant	Rear addition - revised design - permit
ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for revision to approved permit design which requires raising the height of a portion of the rear one-story structure by ten (10) feet.		
O.G. 93-47 HPA. 93-190	3350 M Street, N.W. Embassy of Ukraine	Flagpole and plaques - permit
ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed flagpole and plaques.		

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COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS PRE-MEETING TOUR

18 February 1993

CONVENE: 8:00 AM, Pension Building, Suite 312,
441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

1. Arlington National Cemetery. Meet Superintendent Metzler and Joe Bunton on Memorial Drive outside cemetery entrance between 8:20 and 8:30 AM. Inspect J.F.K. gravesite, view Henderson Hall from cemetery side of wall. Exit to Ft. Myer via Chapel.
2. Fort Myer. Meet Corps of Engineers and consultants at Chapel at 9:00 AM. View Henderson Hall from Ft. Myer side of fence, inspect commissary site, physical fitness center site and motor pool maintenance facility site.

Members Present:

The Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman
The Hon. Adele Chatfield-Taylor
The Hon. Jeannine Smith Clark
The Hon. George Hartman
The Hon. Robert Peck

Staff Present:

Donald B. Myer, Assistant Secretary
Jeffrey R. Carson

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MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

18 February 1993

The meeting was convened at 10:00 a.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices at the Pension Building, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., after a tour of project sites.

Members present: Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman
 Hon. Adele Chatfield-Taylor
 Hon. Jeannine Smith Clark
 Hon. George E. Hartman
 Hon. Robert A. Peck

Staff present: Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
 Mr. Donald B. Myer, Assistant Secretary
 Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson
 Mrs. Sue Kohler
 Mr. José Martínez-Canino

National Capital
Planning Commission
staff present: Mr. Patrick Tribe

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes of the 21 January 1993 meeting. The minutes were approved without objection.

B. Dates of next meetings, approved as:

22 April 1993
20 May 1993

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. Government of the District of Columbia and the National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 18/FEB/93-1, Proposed new stadium. East Capitol Street and Anacostia River, northeast of existing RFK Stadium. (Previous: CFA 21/JAN/93-1.) In introducing this project, the Assistant Secretary made reference to the Commission's letter following the previous submission, in which further study was requested regarding the feasibility of providing a Metro stop at the stadium and extending the Anacostia River shoreline to give the structure more breathing space. He introduced John Parsons from the Park Service to begin the presentation.

Mr. Parsons said discussions with the Army Corps of Engineers had been discouraging as far as extending the shoreline for solid land purposes were concerned, but encouraging if the extension could be kept as marshland; he said the Army had talked about a 50-foot-wide fringe, but was open to other configurations and widths. In response to a question from Mr. Hartman, Mr. Parsons said the drawing he was holding showed an extension about 200 feet wide in one area. The Chairman said the Commission was interested only in the visual impact and would have no objection to the marshland requirement. Mr. Parsons then reported that discussions had been held with the Planning Commission; he said they had been very encouraging about the site, especially the concept of moving the stadium off axis to allow a second civic structure to be erected on the other side.

Deputy Mayor George Brown was introduced and thanked the Commission for its quick response. He reaffirmed the city's support for the design and said city officials involved would continue to work with the Commission.

Architect Walter Lynch, representing Jack Kent Cooke, was the next to speak. He said a new site plan had been developed and showed it to the members. The stadium was slightly farther from the water--Mr. Lynch pointed out the proposed increased marshland area while noting that it had not yet been pinned down with the Army engineers. A second change concerned the C Street access; the street had been tunneled beneath a pedestrian plaza, making it possible for Metro users to walk straight to the stadium without crossing the street. A more ceremonial entrance was also provided by this change. Mr. Lynch said Metro officials still did not believe a new station was feasible; he said 600 feet of flat area was needed to provide a station, and in this case, both the existing Metro station and the Benning Road bridge offered serious constraints. He said he had been assured that the existing station could handle the crowds if more cars were provided at game time; also, Metro officials thought the distance between the stadium and the station would actually be of benefit since it would help stagger the number of people arriving at the station.

Mr. Lynch then turned to the landscaping. He pointed out the effort to increase green space on the site with the addition of trees in the parking lots in numbers sufficient to mirror the grid pattern of the city streets. Architect Gordon Wood from Ellerbe/Becket showed a rendering of the area immediately around the stadium, discussing in particular the C Street tunnel, the plaza over it, and the increased emphasis on a "front door" for the stadium, made possible by this plan. Mr. Lynch said the elevation of the plaza would be higher than the Metro right-of-way to avoid the feeling that Metro was dominating the stadium.

Mr. Hartman noted the differences in the Ellerbe/Becket rendering and Mr. Lynch's large drawing; he said he thought it was essential to handle the plaza and, in fact, the entire site in the way shown on Mr. Lynch's drawing. Mr. Lynch said there was still much fine-tuning to be done--an environmental assessment, traffic studies, and discussions with the community would undoubtedly bring some changes. Mr. Hartman stressed the importance of being able to extend the marshland; without it, he said he would find 135 feet of wall right at the river's edge unacceptable. Mr. Peck asked Mr. Wood about the design of the entrance; he was told that it had not been developed yet. The Chairman commented that the C Street tunnel entrances would have to be carefully designed, or the stadium might look as though it had been left high and dry, a common occurrence when tunneling streets. Mr. Lynch said he was aware of that problem, but added that a drop in grade on one side would mitigate the effect. Mr. Hartman observed that the widening out of the entrance at the plaza would also help.

The discussion then turned to the problem of parking, which was a major concern. Mr. Peck asked if there was some kind of paver that could be used that would allow green to come through and avoid the effect of great expanses of asphalt; Mr. Hartman thought that since the parking area would be used only about eighteen times a year, the "grass blocks" that had been developed for occasional parking use would do. He was concerned that those entering via the new C Street plaza would look down on acres of asphalt and cars. Mr. Wood said he, too, would like to see it all green, but he did not think the blocks would work in the case of snow, because of the difficulty in plowing; he also commented that use of too many barriers in the parking lots would slow down traffic circulation. Mr. Lynch said he would study the possibilities, but in general, pavers were a problem because of maintenance and durability; he said he would prefer asphalt and heavy tree planting. The Chairman said that if the paving color could be an earth tone, it would not look so much like an extension of the street system. Use of a parking structure was again brought up, but Mr. Lynch said it was not possible financially, and there would be an added problem of security between games.

Mr. Peck said he continued to have major concerns about the design as a whole. He pointed out that the Lincoln Memorial had been placed at the other end of the axis, and a special space had been created for it; at this end, in contrast, huge areas were being consigned to parking, and the design of the building was not being looked at hard enough; he did not think the same standards were being applied. Referring to his remark at the January meeting that the building should have some classical reference, he said he had not meant to imply that it needed columns, but he did think it should respond to the monumentality of the city and the site.

The Chairman commented that the stadium and the Lincoln Memorial presented different situations; the stadium had a non-memorial function and required a large amount of parking space at specific times. He added that he thought it would be hard to make any reference to the architecture of the neighborhood because it was too different. Although he said he did not dislike the design of the building, he agreed it needed some refining, and he thought the experience of going to and being in a stadium could be brought out in the design development phase. He thought the monumentality and importance of this end-of-the-axis site would be greatly improved if RFK Stadium could be torn down and another building placed on the other side of the axis, complementing the new stadium.

Miss Chatfield-Taylor said she had been concerned about planning issues at the previous meeting, but thought they had now been addressed. She said she did not object to the design of the stadium, but thought the parking still needed work. She thought a change of approach was needed--the parking lots should be seen as landscaped areas capable of being used for parking a few times a year. The Chairman suggested that Mr. Lynch study arranging the parking circulation and trees in a serpentine pattern, so that the lots did not look like a bombed-out part of the city. Mr. Hartman observed that what was needed was a piece of "urbanistic sculpture".

There was no further discussion, and Mrs. Clark made a motion that the concept design be approved, subject to the comments and recommendations made. The motion was carried, with Mr. Peck in opposition and Mr. Hartman abstaining because of a possible conflict of interest. Exhibit A

B. National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 18/FEB/93-2, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, West Potomac Park. Revisions to bronze relief sculpture, "The First Inaugural". (Previous: CFA 21/MAY/92-2.) Staff member Sue Kohler showed a photograph of the previous design, saying that there had been concern that it might be interpreted as projecting the fear and despair of the Depression, rather than a vigorous, confident president at his first inaugural. She recalled the

members' request that the sculptor try a different approach. Mrs. Kohler then noted the presence of sculptor Leonard Baskin, landscape architect Lawrence Halprin, and representatives from the Park Service; she asked Mr. Halprin to begin the presentation.

Mr. Halprin showed slides of a model of the memorial, pointing out the location of the sculpture in the first room. He said that after the visitor had passed the Great Seal in the entryway, he would pause to read several inscriptions and admire the waterfall within the room; then he would turn to walk along a wall, where he would see the inscription, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself", followed by the six-foot-high bronze relief of the new president. As the turn was made, the Washington Monument would come into view, and Mr. Halprin said this was the key to the profile portrait: President Roosevelt, in facing the Monument, was poised, symbolically, to take on the problems that faced the entire country. As the visitor passed the portrait and turned to enter the second room, he would begin the chronology of the events of Roosevelt's administrations. Mr. Halprin then showed a slide of the plaster maquette of the nearly three-quarter length figure, with the arms held forward in a way that clearly emphasized his physical disability. A half-size bronze maquette was in the room for the members to examine.

Mr. Hartman was the first to comment. He said he thought turning the figure worked well, but he was surprised to find, at the beginning of the memorial, a portrait of Roosevelt that made him look so old; he asked if that was intentional. Mr. Baskin said the president was in his late 40s at the time, and although he had not intended to make him look old, he had deliberately tried to show that he was badly crippled. He said he preferred to express this through the awkward stance and tension in the hands, rather than show his legs. Mr. Halprin commented that Roosevelt's legs were seldom seen in photographs. Mr. Baskin said he would try to make the portrait a more youthful one without losing the sense of the president's disability and pain.

The Chairman said he was an admirer of Mr. Baskin's work and quite taken with this piece as a work of art, but he did not think it belonged in the first room, where all the excitement and anticipation of a president speaking to the nation at his first inaugural should be expressed. He thought others would sense this, too, and the memorial would be criticized because of it. He added that the likeness was not a strong one; he said when he first saw the photograph he was not sure it was Roosevelt--the glasses made him look more like Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Brown then asked the other members for their comments.

Mr. Peck said he did not have quite the same concern; he thought the president looked resolute, as though he were moving forward. He agreed, however, that the likeness and the hands both needed further work. He asked if there was anything else that



6. CFA 18 February 93-2. FDR
Memorial. Tidal Basin. Baskin
bas-relief for 1st Inaug.

would identify this as the first inaugural. Mr. Halprin said there was no podium or microphone; the fact that the president was wearing a top hat, and the famous line from the first inaugural address were the only indications.

Mr. Hartman said that other than his previously-expressed misgivings about the impression of old age, he liked the dynamism of the figure moving forward, how it worked with the way the memorial was laid out and with the view of the city and the Washington Monument beyond. Ms. Chatfield-Taylor said she had always had great difficulty with the design of this memorial in general, in spite of her admiration for the work of Mr. Halprin and Mr. Baskin. She said she understood the anxieties expressed about this particular piece but considered it much better than the previous interpretation; she thought it was beautifully rendered and found the hands very moving.

Mr. Peck asked if Mr. Halprin thought the piece was strong enough and large enough for the space. Mr. Halprin said he would like to talk about that. He recalled that the other piece was what he called a "show-stopper". This one, he thought, had the reverse effect--it lead the visitor on to all the things that happened after the inaugural; it acted as a Shakespearean prologue.

There were no further questions. Mr. Hartman made a motion that the new sculpture be approved; it was seconded by Mr. Peck and carried, with Ms. Chatfield-Taylor abstaining, and the chairman as customary, absent a tie, not voting.

C. Department of the Treasury, United States Mint

1. CFA 18/FEB/93-3, World Cup Soccer Coin. Designs.
Mrs. Kohler said these coins would commemorate the 1994 World Cup matches, which would be held in the United States. The designs for the five-dollar gold, one-dollar silver, and half-dollar clad coins were selected from close to 1400 entries in a nationwide, open competition. At the designation of the Chairman, the Secretary sat on the seven-member panel that judged the competition. Mrs. Kohler said the designs had received the preliminary approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the World Cup Soccer organization. She noted that all three coins would have a common reverse, since the World Cup logo had to appear on each one, and because of numerous requests from numismatic groups to follow this practice on coin sets. She recalled that the members had received copies of the designs, but she asked Barry Frere from the Mint to show more finished drawings, for both the recommended and alternate designs, and discuss the changes the panel had recommended.

Five-dollar gold coin: The recommended obverse showed a rendition of the World Cup, a globe supported by a group of athletes. There was little enthusiasm for this single vertical element on a round coin, but it was thought that it would be

acceptable if the globe part of the trophy were expanded somewhat and the detail rendered more clearly. Mr. Frere then showed an alternate design, also depicting the trophy, but it was considered less satisfactory.

One-dollar silver coin: The recommended obverse showed two soccer players in action. The panel had asked for some minor changes to the uniforms and rendition of the hands, which the Commission accepted. Mrs. Clark thought there should be some differentiation in the faces to show that people of various races and nationalities played soccer; the other members agreed. Otherwise, the design was considered a good one and it was unanimously approved.

Half-dollar clad coin: The recommended obverse, showing a single soccer player, was approved with no changes. The adjustments in placing and size of lettering recommended by the panel were not considered necessary.

Common reverse: The recommended and alternate designs showed two different versions of the World Cup logo, one with laurel leaves on either side. Neither one was thought to be quite satisfactory, and the Mint was asked to look at them again, especially with a reducing glass, and try to come up with a version that emphasized the logo and held together as a design. Exhibit B

2. CFA 18/FEB/93-4, World War II 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin. Designs. Mrs. Kohler said the second submission from the Mint was for another series of three coins, this one commemorating World War II. Again, there would be a five-dollar gold coin, one-dollar silver, and half-dollar clad, and the designs were selected through a nationwide, open competition. The designs were judged by an eight-member panel; the Commission was represented by the Secretary. In this case, there were only 430 entries. Mr. Frere was again introduced and went through the recommended, alternate, and some additional designs for the obverse and reverse of these coins. It was noted that the legislation provided that the five-dollar gold coin would be emblematic of the Allied victory in the war and the one-dollar silver coin would commemorate the battle of Normandy. It would complement a similar coin to be issued by the French government. There were no specific subject matter requirements for the half-dollar coin. Mr. Frere said there had been representatives from the Battle Monuments Commission and the Normandy Foundation on the design review panel, and the recommended and alternate choices had been reviewed by several veterans' groups, as required by the legislation.

Five-dollar gold coin: The recommended obverse showed a single soldier cheering the victory at the end of the war. There was some discussion about using the dates "1991-1995" and not making reference to the actual dates or the fiftieth anniversary of the war. Mr. Frere said the dates shown were required by the

legislation, and it was thought that adding more would make the design crowded; however, he said the panel had asked that "50th Anniversary World War II" be added, some of the other lettering shifted, and corrections made to the uniform and rifle. The design was approved with the recommendations of the panel.

The reverse for this coin featured a large "V" in the center with the Morse code for "V" superimposed; laurel leaves flanked this central element. The design was approved with the stipulation that the lettering match the serif style on the obverse, as had been recommended by the panel.

One-dollar silver coin: The obverse showed the landing on the Normandy beaches. The panel had several suggestions for simplification, which the Commission agreed was needed. The design was approved on the basis that these changes would be made.

The reverse of this coin consisted primarily of a representation of the Allied Expeditionary Force patch and a quotation from General Eisenhower relevant to the Normandy invasion. It was approved with the panel's suggestions for simplification.

Half-dollar clad coin: The obverse showed stylized portraits of two men and a woman in military uniform. Behind them was a large "V"; there were five stars and a rendition of a bomber near the top of the coin. The members were enthusiastic about the design, noting that it recalled the posters of the World War II period. It was approved, subject to changes in the headgear recommended by the panel.

The reverse design honored the workers on the home front. However, the many elements included--a Red Cross symbol and several items of war materiel--failed to convey the importance of factory workers and others at home who contributed to the war effort. Two ladders and workers near the plane were so small as to be scarcely noticeable. The Chairman told Mr. Frere that the design could not be approved; suggestions were made that an assembly line might be portrayed, or perhaps the faces of factory workers shown. The members thought it important that the new design not vary too much in style from that on the obverse, and Mr. Frere was asked if the artist who had done that side of the coin could be asked to do the reverse as well. Mr. Frere said that would depend on the rules of the competition. Exhibit C

D. American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 18/FEB/93-11, The Battle of Normandy Foundation. United States Memorial Garden, Caen, France. Design. Before the presentation was made, the Secretary noted that the money raised from the sale of the coins just discussed would go toward funding two World War II memorials, one in Washington and the one that was

about to be presented, in Caen, France. Staff member Jeffrey Carson said the memorial in France would take the form of a garden, sited behind an existing museum completed in 1988 and designed by a French architect. The garden design was prepared by landscape architect Morgan Wheelock of Boston. Mr. Carson said Mr. Wheelock was unable to be present but had sent drawings, approved by the American Battle Monuments Commission, which Mr. Carson showed to the members, along with photocopies of the site.

The photocopies showed the museum building at the top of a limestone cliff, in which bunkers remaining from the war could still be seen. The garden would be at the foot of the cliff. The design depended heavily on the use of water--lagoons, a central pool, and a waterfall--and on symbolism. The three land areas of the United States would be represented by different kinds of planting and materials: the Pacific coast by dawn redwoods, the Great Plains by grasses, and the Atlantic coast by rocks. None of this was clearly shown on the drawings, however; Mr. Carson said a detailed landscape plan had not been submitted.

The members had a number of questions about the symbolism, the design in general, and the appropriateness of its bland character to the rough seas and rocky coast of northern France, and to the bunkers dug into the cliff. It was also noted that the drawings were dated 1989. Mr. Carson explained that the French government had approved the design in that year, and that the Normandy Foundation had not been aware that the Commission of Fine Arts had to approve the design until recently. There was a consensus that on the basis of the material received, and without being able to discuss the design with the architect, the design could not be approved. The Commission's letter to the Battle of Normandy Foundation would ask that Mr. Wheelock appear personally, with more complete and current presentation material. Exhibit D

E. Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

CFA 18/FEB/93-5, Freedom Plaza. Proposed enhancements.
Mr. Carson recalled that the Commission had looked informally at some of these proposals in October 1992, and had gone to the site during their pre-meeting tour. He then introduced Jay Brodie from PADC.

Mr. Brodie said that as the architect, Bruce Spencer, could not be present, he would go over the plans with the Commission with the aid of one of PADC's staff architects. Mr. Brodie observed that Freedom Plaza had never been an easy design situation because it had to deal with both the orthogonal city grid and the diagonal of Pennsylvania Avenue. Built in the early 1980s to the designs of Robert Venturi (with significant changes), it had never been a really satisfactory space and many attempts had been made to do something with it. Two years ago, PADC had a small design competition to explore three elements, two of which Mr. Brodie said



7. CFA 18 February 93-5. Freedom Plaza. Pennsylvania Avenue. Enhancements.

he was bringing to this meeting for approval, and a third that was still in embryonic form, on which he would like to have comments.

The first item for approval was the addition of a fountain element to the pool at the east end of the plaza. It would consist of five phases, which could be turned on mechanically, or not used at all. The water pattern would be somewhat reminiscent of the dome of the Capitol, and Mr. Brodie thought the verticality and the splash of water would enliven the space; it would also be lit at night to provide further interest.

The second approval item had come about in response to the request for shade on the plaza during the summer months. It consisted of a 190-foot-long pergola on the north side, centered on the L'Enfant Plan section of the plaza, between a stone seating bench on the E Street side and the steps going up to the plan level. The pergola would consist of openwork steel columns and a steel frame, painted, with wisteria growing up through the column framework. There would be low-level lighting at night, possibly using both up-and down-lights. Mr. Brodie said the pergola would not affect the vista along Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. Hartman said he was concerned about the maintenance problem of painted steel and suggested investigating the use of aluminum with a baked-on finish. As to the effect of the pergola as a whole, Mr. Hartman said he assumed Mr. Brodie would do a mock-up before proceeding; Mr. Brodie said he fully intended to do that. Ms. Chatfield-Taylor said she was concerned about the pergola as a design element on the plaza; she was afraid it might appear too insubstantial to hold its own in that large space, and she thought that if an ephemeral effect was what was wanted, then umbrellas might be less of an intervention and could be used just in the summer when they were needed; she recalled that there had previously been a tent on the plaza. Mr. Brodie said there had been objections to the tent because it interfered with the Pennsylvania Avenue vista. The Chairman did not think umbrellas would work because they were not substantial enough and would also connote food service; he thought the plaza needed some year-round vertical elements.

Mr. Peck said he shared Ms. Chatfield-Taylor's concerns as to whether the pergola was the right thing to add; even though he liked the design he thought it might fight Venturi's basic concept for the plaza. Mr. Hartman thought the problem might be solved just by adding a row of trees in the approximate location of the pergola, possibly in the planting bed. Mr. Brodie was afraid they would interfere with the vista along the avenue. There were no further suggestions for Mr. Brodie to study, and all agreed that the fountain and pergola could receive provisional approval, with the next step being a mock-up of both elements.

Mr. Brodie said the third item, brought to the Commission for comment only, tried to address the unsatisfactory relationship between the level of the pavement with the L'Enfant Plan on it and the eye level of the viewer--most people did not recognize that they were walking on a map of the city. To overcome this, several plans for a viewing platform had been drawn up, though Mr. Brodie said he was not confident any one of them provided a valid solution. He said it had finally been determined that the east end, near the Pulaski statue, was the only workable area for a platform, if one were to be erected. Within this area there were four possible locations that would bring the visitor up, by ramp, four and one-half feet above the map.

Ms. Chatfield-Taylor said she was concerned about the appearance and the cost of the platform-ramp solution, and it had occurred to her during the site inspection that an easy way out might be to erect several towers, similar to lifeguard stands, and let people go up them; then it would be possible to assess their popularity and see if the height was right before embarking on an expensive, permanent platform. Mr. Hartman agreed that it was hard to imagine a viewing platform that would look right on the plaza. Mr. Peck said he still thought the solution was not getting above the rendition of the plan, but going back to Venturi's original intention, which was to put models of the White House and Capitol in their correct locations; in this way it would be immediately apparent that the pattern on the plaza was really the plan of Washington. He said he realized that this was a controversial subject and that many people saw these models as a joke, but he thought they would work and also add a bit of humor to Washington's architecture.

There was further discussion about access for the handicapped and also about the damage skateboards had done to the plaza. No action was necessary, and Mr. Brodie said he would continue his investigation. Exhibit E

F. Arlington National Cemetery

CFA 18/FEB/93-6, Arlington, Virginia. Kennedy grave site. Underground utility vault. The Chairman said he did not think a presentation was necessary for this submission. He noted that the members had seen the site on their pre-meeting tour and all had agreed that placing the vault underground would be a great improvement. Exhibit F

G. Department of the Army, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. CFA 18/FEB/93-7, Fort Myer, Virginia. New commissary. Conceptual design. Mr. Carson noted that the Commission had viewed the site for this building and for the following submission at Fort Myer on their pre-meeting tour; he pointed out the location of each building on a map.

Mr. Carson then introduced a representative from the Army, who said the new commissary would replace an existing group of commissary buildings built in the 1920s that had become outdated and inefficient. He said the new commissary would be considerably larger, partially in response to the closing of Cameron Station, and would be on a different site, at the southern edge of the fort. It would be erected under a design-build contract with a private firm, and would be one of the firm's standard designs, tailored to individual needs. He then introduced the designer, David Olson.

Mr. Olson showed drawings of the building and a site plan, pointing out the proposed landscaping and noting that the commissary would be adjacent to the Rader Clinic; he said the two facilities would share a parking lot. Rather than the standard red brick, the material would be a grey-brown brick to match the brick of the clinic building, the only other Fort Myer building in the area; the roof would be copper. There were no objections to the conceptual design, and it was unanimously approved, with the recommendation that the density of the landscaping be increased to screen the service area and views from Washington Boulevard.

2. CFA 18/FEB/93-8, Fort Myer, Virginia. New physical fitness center. Conceptual design. Mr. Carson showed a model of this large one-and two-story building, on a site adjacent to the old commissary buildings; the commissary would be replaced by a parking lot for the physical fitness building. The material would be the standard red brick, to match the nearby NCO housing, and the roof would be copper. The design was done by the firm of Mills, Clagett & Wenig; Mr. Ricardo Sesse of that firm was introduced.

Mr. Sesse said he had tried to reduce the apparent size of the building by breaking up the masses, putting the lower section near the housing, and setting back more than the required 20 feet. He showed drawings, pointing out some classical detailing on what was otherwise an unadorned brick building. Mr. Hartman said his only objection was that an intermediate scale on the entrance facade was missing, and he thought it was needed to bring the building into relationship with the nearby housing. Commenting generally, he said he saw the character of Fort Myer--as seen in the early garage structures and some of the barracks--gradually being eroded, and he thought that architects designing new buildings should keep in mind both the character and scale of the old work. There was no further discussion, and the conceptual design was unanimously approved with the requirement that Mr. Sesse try to find some way to introduce an intermediate scale. Exhibit G

H. General Services Administration

CFA 18/FEB/93-9, National Building Museum, 401 F Street, N.W. Proposal for modifications to lighting and landscape work. (Previous: CFA 21/NOV/91-3.) The Assistant Secretary passed out copies of the Commission's letter written after the previous

submission, in which consideration of a canvas, rather than glass, canopy for the north entrance was requested; a simpler landscape plan recommended, especially at the northeast and northwest corners of the building; and in the matter of the proposed closing of F Street, recognition given to the fact that Judiciary Square was no longer the open park that it was when the Pension Building was erected in the late 19th century. The letter also noted that other important items, such as a reconfigured parking lot and lighting of the building, had not been considered.

Mr. Myer then introduced Gonzalo Cespedes from GSA to begin the presentation. Mr. Cespedes said GSA would like to present new lighting plans as a result of a mock-up held in December 1992, and changes to the landscaping and parking lot plans. He asked architect Jerry Karn, of Karn, Charuhas, Chapman & Tuohey to discuss these changes.

Mr. Karn said that following the Commission's recommendations, the landscaping had been simplified; trees at the corners of the building and on the south side, where they could obscure the architectural character, had been removed. He said some trees had been added to the north and south sides of the parking lot for screening purposes, although none would be used within the lot because of the difficulty they might cause for drivers trying to maneuver large trucks.

Mr. Karn said the graphics the Commission had seen previously--banners and signs--had been taken out of the contract but would be seen later. He then turned to the lighting, noting that some members of the Commission had seen the mock-up in December, which had not been satisfactory to anyone. As a result of this mock-up, Mr. Karn said the high mast lighting and the ground-mounted lighting, which provided direct illumination of the building, had been removed from the plan. He said the Saratoga light fixtures along the walkway would be modified by replacing part of the metal top with a transparent material, thus providing some up-lighting and giving a much softer illumination of the building without harsh shadows. The exterior roof-mounted fixtures would also be removed.

The Chairman recalled that there had been reservations also about the lights to be placed on the interior of the roof structure. Mr. Karn said these were still being recommended with some modifications. He asked lighting engineer Ray Grenald to address this. Mr. Grenald said he still thought the "lantern effect" was desirable, but he was proposing a lower wattage, a warmer light source, and flexibility of use. The Chairman expressed his concern about the effect of interior roof lighting when coming up 4th Street in particular, as it would be seen in reference to the Old Courthouse and John Marshall Park. He thought the interior lighting should be scaled back as far as the exterior lighting had been or not used at all; he said he did not think the

blue ceiling and steel roof structure were the most attractive aspects of the building.

Use of a glass canopy at the G Street entrance had been abandoned and a tan-colored canvas one proposed instead; Mr. Karn showed drawings, pointing out that the canopy would reflect the shape of the entrance arch and the height of the doors.

Before Mr. Karn began his discussion of the parking lot, Mr. Peck said he needed his memory refreshed on the reasons for closing F Street from 4th to 5th streets and making it a curved brick walkway; he said he had been one of those concerned about this part of the project. Mr. Hartman, too, said he would like to have a brief rationale for the closing; it seemed to him that a very convenient entrance on the south was being taken away, and then a curb cut added on the north to re-establish the relationship that had just been removed.

Mr. Cespedes said the new G Street entrance was part of the program before the decision was made to close F Street. Turning to the reasons for closing the street, he said it had not actually been cut through until 1930, when the court buildings were planned. The Building Museum's early program called for simply cleaning it up, repaving it and making it more attractive. Then after further study of the history of Judiciary Square and its use as a landscaped park (at the time the Pension Building was erected), it seemed desirable to try to return to that character and also establish a better relationship with the new Law Enforcement Officers Memorial across the street. Mr. Cespedes recalled that this block of F Street had originally curved out to the south; he said the new pedestrian walk would also be curved, although in the other direction because of the presence of the police officers' memorial.

Mr. Karn then discussed the parking lot. He said the loading dock would remain in the same position, and then showed the plans for the new configuration of the rest of the lot. There would be two entrances off 4th Street, one for cars and the other for trucks; the F Street entrance would be closed. He showed how the large trucks would come in and back up to the loading dock. The Chairman asked for the staff's comments on this arrangement. Mr. Atherton said he had been skeptical of the ability of big trucks to maneuver in the lot, and when he showed the plans to several of the truck drivers, they, too, expressed their doubts. Mr. Karn said he had designed other lots with the same turning radius, and he had had engineers review and approve this configuration.

Mr. Atherton said he would suggest having an entrance on the north, off G Street, keeping the one on F Street, since that part of the street would have to be kept open for court operations, and not having any on 4th Street--this arrangement would be better for the trucks and would provide a much more attractive "front yard"

for the new FBI Washington headquarters soon to be built on 4th Street directly across from the parking lot. Mr. Karn said there was a change in grade at G Street that would have to be considered, but he would look into it. The members all agreed that further study was needed; the Chairman suggested to Mr. Karn and Mr. Cespedes that they sit down with their client and the Commission staff and see if a more satisfactory solution could be worked out.

Ms. Chatfield-Taylor than made a motion that the other elements of the plan be approved; Mrs. Clark seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

(On 1 March a meeting was held to discuss the parking lot, and it was agreed that an entrance on G Street, and another on 4th Street, at the southern end of the parking lot, would help solve the large truck problem and improve the appearance of the streetscape in front of the new FBI Washington headquarters.)

Exhibit H

I. Government of the District of Columbia

CFA 18/FEB/93-10, One Judiciary Square, corner of D and 4th streets, N.W. Proposed outdoor play area as part of day-care center. Conceptual design. Mr. Martínez noted that the members had looked at the site for this play area on their pre-meeting tour. He said the project was still in a very preliminary stage--the plantings and playground equipment had not yet been selected--and this submission was only for concept approval of the site development. He then introduced landscape architect James vanSweden.

Mr. vanSweden said that when the District government took over the building on 4th Street between D and E streets, the developer had given \$100,000 for an outdoor play area in conjunction with the indoor day-care center; the development was also to improve the appearance of the area across D Street in front of the building. Mr. vanSweden said he had looked at the master plan, which recommended that the east side of the Old Courthouse be developed as a mirror image of the west, insofar as the paths and central circle were concerned. Mr. vanSweden noted that the Darlington Fountain occupied the circular area on the west side. He said he thought the mirror image development was appropriate, but with the existing parking on the site, only three of the paths now comprising the system on the west side could be built; he added that there would be an effort to get rid of the parking. The play area would be placed in the triangular area facing 4th Street.

Mr. vanSweden said that forty-five children, under five years of age, could be accommodated; they would come from the mayor's offices and from the courts. He said there would be a mulch floor and low, neutral-colored play equipment (not selected yet). The play yard would be surrounded with a 6-foot-high metal picket

fence, with shrubs planted outside it. There would also be trees to screen the parking, perennial plantings, and improvement of the lawn areas; existing trees would be pruned as needed.

The members were all pleased with the proposal and hoped that the parking could eventually be removed; the conceptual plans were unanimously approved. Exhibit I

J. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and
Regulatory Affairs

1. Shipstead-Luce Act

a. S.L. 93-48, Rock Creek Drive and Normanstone Drive. Conceptual design for three new houses. Mr. Martínez recalled the Commission's previous involvement with this property in 1988, and the ensuing court case which limited development on the property to three additional houses. He said that in accordance with the court's directions, the staff had met a number of times with the applicant, his architect and landscape architect, to discuss the design of the houses and the development of a landscape plan that would have a more sensitive relationship to Rock Creek Park, directly across the street. Mr. Martínez said the plans had been completed and the ANC consulted during the process; he then introduced architect Stephen Banigan and landscape architect Greer Maneval.

Mr. Banigan showed photographs of the site, noting that there were very few features left that would tie it into the rest of the neighborhood; he pointed out a small number of trees. He said the topography sloped gently down to Normanstone Drive on the south and Rock Creek Drive on the east. In developing his concept design, Mr. Banigan said he had been able to comply with the Normanstone Drive overlay district and with D. C. government regulations without requesting any variances. The design was developed after studying the landscaping and architecture of the neighborhood; he observed that the houses varied considerably in massing, plan, and architectural style, and he said he had taken his cue from the smaller, revival style examples, breaking down the mass further by stepping down to what appeared as wings or additions. The materials would be brick and stone, with wood trim and slate roofs. Mr. Banigan then showed elevation drawings of the houses.

Ms. Maneval discussed her concept for the landscaping. She said she wanted to get back to the original appearance, the woodland character that related to the park. She said she would create embankments from both roads that would step up to the plateaus on which the houses were sited, landscaping them with native plant materials, both shrubs and trees, tiered and irregularly placed. The landscaping would continue around the houses and along the numerous retaining walls to soften them. In answer to a question from Ms. Chatfield-Taylor, she said the taller material along the lot lines was needed for privacy, but would not

8. S.L. 93-48. Three new houses,
concept. Rock Creek and
Normanstone Drives. Brandt
Agreement.



9. S.L. 93-48. Three new houses,
concept. Rock Creek and
Normanstone Drives. Brandt
Agreement.

give the impression of a hard edge, as could be inferred from the drawing.

There was unanimous agreement that both the houses and landscaping represented a vast improvement over the original development and complied with the court order; the Commission then approved the concept designs. Exhibit J

b. S.L. 93-103, 600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Watergate. Alterations to entrance and driveway. Conceptual design. Mr. Martínez said the project consisted of moving a planter, relocating the driveway, and adding bollards and a new canopy. He said the staff had studied the drawings and had no problems with the alterations, but would like the Commission to look at the design of the canopy. Mr. Carson recalled that the original canopies on the Watergate buildings were of the shell type, very thin at the edges, and that they sloped downward at the back. He said the new one proposed differed in structural design and scale. Photographs were shown of the original canopies, and the architect for the project, James Wallace of Morris Architects, showed drawings for the new canopy and the other modifications. He said this entrance had never had a canopy and it would be difficult to duplicate the original look as the old canopies had been cantilevered off the slab. He added that the extra thickness seen in his design had been necessitated by recessed lighting. Mr. Hartman said that would not preclude his making the edges thinner; he and the other members thought that would bring about a marked improvement in the appearance. Mr. Wallace said there would be no problem in making that change. In answer to a question from Mrs. Clark, he said the alterations were being undertaken to make the entrance and lobby a little brighter and more inviting, and to incorporate access for the handicapped. There was no further discussion, and the conceptual design was approved with the previously-mentioned recommendation regarding the canopy design.

Exhibit J

c. Appendix I. The Appendix was approved without exception.

2. Old Georgetown Act

a. O.G. 93-44, 3900 Reservoir Road, N.W. Georgetown University Cogeneration Plant. Permit. (Previous: O.G. 92-109, CFA 29/OCT/92.) The Assistant Secretary said this project included an addition to an existing power plant and a new switchyard. He showed drawings, noting that the project had been reviewed twelve times in public session by the Georgetown Board and the Commission. He said the working drawings and permit application had been received from the District government, reviewed by the staff and by the Georgetown Board at a special meeting, and found to comport with the approved concept drawings and the request made to the University to enhance the landscaping around the plant for screening purposes. Mr. Myer said further landscaping beyond this

project, in the parking lot area, had also been discussed with the University, and would be presented as a future project. He read the Georgetown Board's report, recommending approval.

Mr. Myer then commented that there had been considerable citizen opposition to this project. He said the Citizens Association of Georgetown had sent a letter to the Commission opposing it, and the chairman of the Georgetown ANC, Westy McDermid, was present to make a statement against it; he introduced Mrs. McDermid.

Mrs. McDermid described the project as an industrial power plant in the middle of a residential historic district. She said that in spite of the developer's statements, many obstacles had to be overcome before the power plant could be built. She said the mayor was sending the project to the D. C. Historic Preservation Review Board and also asking for an environmental impact statement. She said the Commission of Fine Arts had a chance to stand up against an incompatible use within a historic district by disapproving it, if it was visible from public space; if it was not visible, then the Commission should not be reviewing it. She said landscaping would not make it go away.

The Chairman said the Commission had had ample time to review the visual impact. He said the switchyard was small, was on the edge of Georgetown (not in the middle, as Ms. McDermid had said) and would not have an adverse effect on the adjoining park. He said that he, personally, thought the determinations of the Georgetown Board were acceptable, but asked the other members for their views.

Mr. Peck said he agreed with the Chairman. He added, in response to Mrs. McDermid's statement, that at least part of the power plant and switchyard would be visible, and the Commission's view had always been that in such cases, the entire project would be reviewed. He said the power plant was not the best thing he had ever seen in Georgetown, but he did not think it had sufficient impact for the Commission to turn it down. After being assured that the landscape plans were part of the working drawings, he made a motion that the Georgetown Board's recommendation for approval be accepted; the motion was seconded by Mr. Hartman.

Before the vote was taken, Mrs. Clark asked about an article she had read about seepage from underground oil tanks on the university grounds; she asked if this was occurring in the power plant area. Engineer Ronald Usher said it was, that it had been occurring for some time. He said the tanks had been taken out of service, were in the process of being removed, and the soil around them removed and properly disposed of.

Ms. Chatfield-Taylor said she was sorry she could not support the Chairman on this project, but she was very much disturbed by it and thought the line had to be drawn. She said she would have to vote against it, as she had when it came up for concept approval.

The vote was then taken; Mr. Peck's motion was carried, with Ms. Chatfield-Taylor in opposition. Exhibit J

The Chairman commented that the Commission was late for a meeting at the Planning Commission offices; he suggested that the last item on the agenda, the Georgetown Appendix, be discussed and voted on while on the way to the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

b. Appendix II. Approved without objection.

K. National Capital Planning Commission

CFA 18/FEB/93-13, Monumental Core "Task Force" meeting at NCPC. The Commission attended the meeting and took part in a discussion of the Planning Commission's long-range proposals for the monumental core of the city.

Signed,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles H. Atherton".

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

10 March 1993

EXHIBIT A

Dear Mr. Brown:

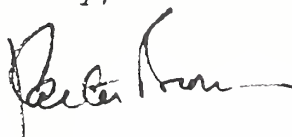
Thank you for joining the Commission on 18 February, with John Parsons of the National Park Service, to present design developments for the new stadium. The response to some of our concerns was encouraging, and we are happy to reconfirm our support for the project. We were particularly pleased with the main pedestrian approach that connects with the principal entrance as a surface walkway for its entire length, rather than as a tunnel under the surrounding roadway. This is a major improvement, and the promoters of the stadium should be commended for undertaking this investment. We are also encouraged by the studies of an adjusted shoreline, which we would view as a necessary part of the project.

What continues to be a major concern, as you know, is the vast expanse of proposed parking. We recognize that most major facilities of this type probably have as much or more parking to accommodate the crowds, but none is on a site as sensitive as this, with its major views of the U.S. Capitol and proximity to significant federal park lands. There has to be some way of visually breaking up these enormous areas of asphalt and diminish their size and scale. The architects' decision to introduce a great many trees on the interior circulation routes is obviously a step in the right direction. We wonder, however, if this effect could be further enhanced by reconfiguring the internal system as a series of curvilinear roads rather than as an extension of the city grid geometry as presently proposed. The effect could be significant and should be explored. In addition any attempt to modify the appearance of the parking surface per se would also help, especially when the parking lots are empty, which is to say almost all of the time. Areas of special concern would include zones bordering on the residential neighborhoods, major public streets, and the park along the river.

There is much to commend the design of this project. It would be regrettable, therefore, if the negative aspects of the parking and the constrictions of the site focused upon at our last meeting were to offset the positive

aspects of the stadium. We hope this concern can be accorded serious consideration in further studies of the site development.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Carter Brown", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. George W. Brown
Government of the District of Columbia
441 4th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

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10 March 1993

EXHIBIT B

Dear Mr. Ryder:

At its meeting on 18 February the Commission reviewed designs for three coins commemorating the World Cup soccer games to be held in the United States in 1994. The obverse designs were approved with the recommended changes listed below:

Five Dollar Gold Coin: The members agreed with the panel that a more accurate rendition of the trophy was required. They also thought that the globe should be expanded to emphasize the global nature of the games and to make the form of the design element more compatible with a round coin.

One Dollar Silver Coin: The minor changes in the uniforms recommended by the panel were agreed to, and it was also requested that there be some variation in the faces of the two players to indicate that people of various races and nationalities would participate in the games.

Half-Dollar Clad Coin: The design was approved without any changes; those recommended by the panel were not considered necessary.

The Commission looked at both the recommended and alternate designs for the common reverse of these coins and thought that each left something to be desired. Removing the laurel leaves from the recommended design would reduce the clutter, but would leave the logo as an overly-strong vertical element. It was suggested that some of the horizontality of the logo used on the alternate design be incorporated.

As always, the staff will be available to answer any questions and to look at revised designs for the common reverse.

Sincerely,

- S -

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable David J. Ryder, Director
United States Mint
633 3rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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10 March 1993

EXHIBIT C

Dear Mr. Ryder:

At its meeting on 18 February the Commission reviewed designs for three coins commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of World War II. The comments were as follows:

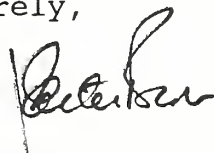
Five-Dollar Gold Coin: The obverse design was approved with the recommendations made by the panel. The reverse was also approved, with the members strongly agreeing with the panel that the lettering should match the style on the obverse.

One-Dollar Silver Coin: The obverse was approved, with the provision that it be simplified and the number of elements reduced. The reverse also needs simplification; it was approved providing the recommendations of the panel are followed.

Half-Dollar Clad Coin: The obverse design was enthusiastically approved, with the comment that it closely resembled the posters of the World War II period. The reverse, however, was not approved. The cross did not recall the Red Cross logo, and the other items of war materiel did not suggest that this design was to honor the home-front workers--the nearly invisible ladders next to the plane were not enough to make the point. It was suggested that the artist who did the obverse could do a similar design using the faces of factory workers, or an assembly line might be portrayed.

The staff will be happy to give assistance as needed.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

The Honorable David J. Ryder, Director
United States Mint
633 3rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

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10 March 1993

EXHIBIT D

Dear Mr. Stout:

I am writing in regard to the proposed United States Memorial Garden at the Battle of Normandy Memorial Museum which the Commission reviewed at its meeting on 18 February.

As you may know, it was not possible for representatives of the Foundation or the architect's office to attend our meeting due to the lateness of the submission and conflicting schedules. Because of the importance of this project as a national memorial on a most significant site, we feel it is essential to have everyone here when the design is discussed. There are certain elements that concern us, and to a limited extent this has been conveyed to the landscape architect. But we really need to address any issues together to ensure that all sides of every issue are fully understood.

Our next regularly scheduled meeting will be held on 22 April. We have already tentatively placed the item on our agenda and will assume you can attend unless we hear to the contrary. If there is anything you wish to convey to our members prior to the meeting please get in touch with the staff before 14 April. They will be happy to circulate either written or visual material prior to the meeting if you feel it will contribute to a better understanding of the site and design intentions.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Anthony C. Stout, President
The Battle of Normandy Foundation
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

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202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

EXHIBIT E

10 March 1993



Dear Mr. Hauser:

The Commission was happy to give further consideration at its meeting on 18 February to three proposals that are intended to enhance Freedom Plaza: the introduction of a fountain in the west-end pool; a pergola on the 'E' Street perimeter of the plaza; and a ramp and raised platform located near the Pulaski memorial for viewing the L'Enfant Plan.

Of the three, the fountain enjoys the most support, with unanimous approval by the Commission members. For the first time since its completion, the plaza will have a much-needed vertical feature, something sadly lacking with the omission of the steles and the models of the White House and Capitol. It not only will provide a point of interest to passing motorists and pedestrians alike, but should additionally offer a refreshing counterpoint to the heat of the plaza during the summer.

For the same reason, the pergola will likewise offer a refuge from the sun, and as a concept has our full support. Our principal concern is not about the structure, which in its own right has a certain elegance and charm, but with the siting. As presently proposed, it would be located between the steps of the elevated plaza and the north perimeter planter boxes, something that could be a problem if the end-result looked cramped. We therefore urge that before proceeding with construction a partial mock-up of one or two column bays be constructed so the effect can be accurately gauged.

As to the viewing platform, there is some doubt as to how effective it would be, even if a design were found that would not detract from any of the surrounding elements. Unfortunately no one so far is convinced that it is possible to succeed on both counts. Everyone acknowledges there is a problem in seeing that the paving pattern is in fact the L'Enfant plan, but an elevated vantage point that might make it more readable and that meets all the design criteria seems illusive so far.

As originally designed, the plan relied heavily on the two representations of the Capitol and White House to make it understandable. Although I am sure these elements will

still be controversial, the idea might be worth revisiting in some more abstracted form, as the Commission had originally suggested.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Carter Brown', written in a cursive style.

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Richard Hauser, Chairman
Pennsylvanian Avenue Development Corporation
1331 Pennsylvanian Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1220 North
Washington, D.C. 20004

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

10 March 1993

EXHIBIT F

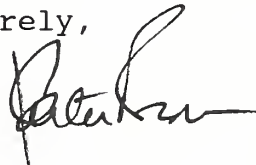
Dear Mr. Metzler:

I am happy to confirm the Commissions' enthusiastic approval on 18 February of relocating a utility box next to the John F. Kennedy gravesite to a location below grade and out-of-sight. It will be a great improvement.

I also want to thank you for meeting us at the cemetery, and showing us not only the conditions at the utility site, but also the area around Henderson Hall and the privately-owned mausoleum. Its appearance definitely leaves something to be desired. As you know, none of the development at the Marine Corps headquarters has ever been brought to the Commission, and it is obvious this lack of overview has led to some unfortunate results. It is our intention to be in touch with them and see if we can elicit some cooperation in trying to remedy the situation, even if only in the form of additional planting to help screen their facilities.

In the event we are able to arrange a meeting, I hope we can count on your support.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. John C. Metzler, Jr.
Superintendent of Arlington Cemetery
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, VA 22211-5003

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10 March 1993

EXHIBIT G

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

During its meeting of 18 February 1993, the Commission reviewed designs for a new commissary and a new physical fitness center at Fort Myer. The members had the opportunity to inspect the two sites earlier in the day. The Commission voiced no objection to the proposed commissary which is to be located near the southern edge of the Fort adjacent to Henderson Hall. Their one recommendation is to increase the density of screening landscape elements to ensure that views of the service area and from Washington Boulevard will be minimal.

The Commission was concerned, however, about the physical fitness center. The members were especially critical of the design because of the proximity of the site to the Fort Myer Historic District. They recognize that the architects have attempted to reflect the importance of the site in the care they have shown in developing the brick detailing, but they feel that additional study of the intermediate massing is needed.

We do not believe this request should require any significant change. However, the principal entrance and the three recessed bays facing the NCO housing appear to need further study. The members recommended reducing the apparent scale of these elements which currently look too monumental. Referring to the recessed bays, water table height brick planters (picking up on the footprint of the porches across the street) could be centered on each bay to acknowledge the smaller scale of the housing.

The Commission looks forward to further design development and provides the service of the staff should questions arise.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Richard C. Armstrong, P.E.
Chief, Engineering Division
Directorate of Military Programs
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Washington, D.C. 20314-1000

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

EXHIBIT H

10 March 1993


Dear Mr. Duemling:

We were glad to review at our meeting on 18 February the most recent development of plans for the National Building Museum. Most of our previous concerns about the landscaping and exterior lighting appear to be addressed, and I would hope this project is now at a point where there are no further delays and you can move ahead with discussions with the city government about closing the street.

As a precautionary measure we strongly recommend that the proposed interior lighting of the ceiling be equipped with rheostats to control the intensity, as any excessive light coming through the clerestory windows would be detrimental to the appearance of the building and would likewise be a disturbing element on the skyline.

The parking facilities are another concern, not just from an aesthetic viewpoint, but also from an operational perspective. The staff feels a new entrance off G Street should be explored, with the retention of a single exit on Fourth Street. With such an arrangement it might be possible to achieve a greater separation between trucks and cars and would be far less disruptive to the museum operations.

While operational concerns are not our primary focus, it does seem to make sense to take another look before proceeding on a track that might prove to be less than satisfactory. The other members feel this is something that can be worked out at staff level if that is agreeable to you.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Robert Duemling; President and Director
National Building Museum
401 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

10 March 1993

EXHIBIT I

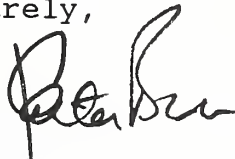
Dear Mr. Murphy:

During its meeting on 18 February 1993, the Commission reviewed and approved the site selection for a proposed child-care play facility on the grounds of the old City Hall directly opposite One Judiciary Square on 4th Street, N.W. Although the selection of playground equipment and landscape materials has not been completed, it seems that the designers are on the right track. Keeping the equipment as low as possible, and choosing suitable plant materials to screen the perimeter fence will help to define a more appropriate character for the site than currently exists. The planting of street trees is always encouraged.

As an aside, it is the understanding of the Commission that the existing "temporary" parking lot on the Old City Hall grounds may be affected by the playground installation with a potential loss of one or two spaces. Ideally, that eyesore should disappear altogether. From a design standpoint, the grounds would be greatly improved if such parking could be located on a less significant site.

We look forward to the design development of the installation and the final selection of the playground equipment. As always, the staff is available should the need arise.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Ric Murphy, Director
Department of Administrative Services
Government of the District of Columbia
441 4th Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20001

AGENDA ITEM EXHIBITS

18 February 1993

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 93-48	Corner of Rock Creek Drive and Normanstone Drive, N.W. Woodland Limited Partnership	Three new houses - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for three houses and landscaping as proposed. See letter to Mr. Hampton Cross dated 4 March 1993. Submit permit application with working drawings for review when ready.

S.L. 92-103	600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Hancock Realty Investors, Inc. Watergate Office Building	Alterations to entrance and driveway - conceptual
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ACTION: No objection to concept for proposed alterations to entrance, including new handicapped access ramps, bollards and realignment of driveway. Recommend further studies to match profiles of proposed canopy with existing canopies. Submit permit application with working drawings when ready.

O.G. 93-44 HPA. 93-185	3900 Reservoir Road, N.W. Georgetown University Central Utility Plant	Power plant addition and switchyard - permit
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ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for addition to power plant and a new switchyard. Note is made that landscape plans are a part of the working drawings and a required part of this approval. An on-site material sample shall be erected for review and approval prior to final construction. "See letter to Mr. Hampton Cross, dated 16 March 1993."

O.G. 92-109 HPA. 92-414	3900 Reservoir Road, N.W. Georgetown University Central Utility Plant	Power plant addition and switchyard - conceptual
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ACTION: Returned without Action. Case superseded by case no. O.G. 93-44.
